

NATURAL GRAFTING.

Union of Two Trees of the Same Species-Probable Cause.

good illustration of the not uncommon phenomenon of the natural joining of trees of the same species growing near together; probably limbs from each tree rubbed together many



30 TREES FIRMLY JOINED.

years ago until the bark was partially denuded and then grew together, the union gradually enlarging until it be came the broad, firm brace so well shown in the cut. Much rarer is the apparent grafting or union of trees of diverse species, but this is accomplished by one growing over or around a portion of the other and not by a true physiological union of the tissues. Thus we have seen a hemlock and beech Joined together, but close inspection showed that the beech had closed about the hemlock limb that formerly grew through a crotch in the former tree.-Rural New Yorker.

Work of Oxen.

We have known a man to buy a yoke of three-year-old steers in the spring. work them hard six days in the week giving them good hay and about four quarts of meal a day until October, when the work lessened and the grain was increased. In November he sold them as beef for about \$30 more than he paid for them. If horses had done the same work they would have wanten more grain and probably would have been valued much less in the fall than they cost in the spring.

It is said that oxen might not work as well on the reaper or mowing machine, but they might also. have had three or four year cattle that would walk for miles as fast as any pair of horses and force many horses to trot a part of the way to keep up with them and a pair of old cattle that walked faster than the ordinary farm horse. A part of that was due to their having been trained to walk quickly, and a part was due to the breed. Small cattle like the Devons, Jerseys or Ayrshires are naturally active and easily learn to walk fast, while the larger Durhams and Herefords like to more leisurely, and this is truof grades as well as of thoroughbreds. -American Cultivator.

WHEN TO PRUNE.

Late Winter and Early Spring Best. Cut Stubs Close.

The best time for pruning apple trees is on warm days from January to May. More can be accomplished in the longer days of March, April and May, but many prefer to go through the orchard on the crust of a deep snow.

The time of year when the cut is made has little effect on the readiness with which the wound heals, but more care is necessary to prevent injury to trees pruned when the wood is frozen. A wound made by removing a limb heals best if the cut is made close to the trunk or branch.

A stub two or three inches long does not heal and becomes a lodging place for spores of fungl and bacteria, which cause decay and death of the tree. The splitting down of large limbs may often be avoided when pruning by sawing in from the underside first. but in every case see that the wound is left clean and smooth.

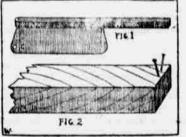
Wounds should be covered immediately with a coat of paint, shellae or grafting wax to keep out the moisture and the spores before mentioned.

KILLING FARM POULTRY.

A Practical Device For Making a Qulek, Clean Cui.

A useful article for those who have any poultry to kill is the device shown in the illustration. Take a strip of iron one luch by one-eighth of an inch and thirty inches long, such as an old buggy tire, and bend in the center, so that the straps come parallel, leaving a slot in the center the thickness of the blade. For the blade any sheet of steel three inches wide and nine inches long on top will do-a piece of an old sevthe flattened out, for instance,

The ends of the blade can be beveled or squared, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. Fit the two parts together,



FOR KILLING POULTRY.

drill holes (A A) about two inches from each end and fasten with soft iron or copper rivets. A piece of the same material as the straps can now be cut equal to the remaining lengths of the slot, holes drilled at B B, about one inch from each end and riveted as before. Drill a hole at C for hanging up, sharpen well, and the tool is ready for use. Drive two spikes on a slant about an inch apart into a block (see Fig. 2) and place the chicken's neck between them. In this way the neck can be nicely stretched, and a combination of the two ideas will save both time and trouble, says a reader of Farm and Fireside.

Composting Manure.

In intensive farming, truck growing and the like composting is still in vogue, but human labor is now so expensive that manure ought to be handled as little as possible, which means that it ought to go as directly as possible from the stable to the field. For he sake of the animals it ought not to be plied close to the stable. It costs too much to haul it twice-once to some compost heap and then away. Lime should never be added to manure heaps. This rule is invariable. Gypsum may be used in the stables or spread on the tops of manure plles. Untreated rock phosphate may be mixed with the manure with good results. Better apply the manure directly to the land where that method is possible. Use good judgment in piling the manure not to allow too much air to circulate through the pile. Pack rather than pile loosely. On land to be sown with corn or rye by all means spread the manure directly from the stable. Add neither lime nor potash .--Professor Smith in Country Gentleman.

ROAD - IMPROVEMENT

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED IN RHODE ISLAND.

Fine Highways Have Been Built In Every Section of the State With Good Results-The Repair and Care of Ronds.

Much has been done in Rhode Island to improve the highways during the past four years, and there has been a popular demand of the people of the inte that there should be built a netvork of thoroughly up to date and subtantial roads, not extravagant, not cheap, but a system where at a minimum of expenditure, yet conserving every qualification of utility and wearing quality, there should be a service for every part of the state. Ronds. have been built in every section of the tate to the furtherance of its social, noral and intellectual interests, and are is not one part of it that has not et the rebound.

lu describing the work done the fourth annual report of the state board of public roads of Rhode Island says: From every side there goes up the dea for better highways and improved roads, and it is being answered not in the spirit of mere enthusiasm, but out of cold hard sense, for men are coming to see the real value of such roads to the ordinary business and commercial life of the day. Surely it is the best public policy for the state to keep its highways, its feeders of life and commerce, in the best possible state of preservation, for the more compact the life of the community the more necessary do improved, well laid, well kept

roads become. The popular movement for good roads, according to the very nature of the problem, cannot be localized. Therefore the question of a bond issue is one that touches the whole state and one on which the whole state should be heard. There is no question of the expenditure of public money which is more vital than this, and none where a greater number fre benefited. Roads cannot in any sense be considered sectional or built for the accommodation of the few. On the other hand, inasmuch as the future is to reap as much if not more of the harvest of utility and is to receive equal benefit, it is only fair that it should pay a proportionate part of the expenses

The repair of the roads is of vital import. It means the saving of the time, money and engineering skill which have already been invested. It is a question of waste against that of economy. It is a mistaken idea that a macadam road, once laid, needs no further attention. On the contrary, to preserve its fundamental structure it should be cared for continually. The value of a macadam road does not lie in the fact that it is never going to wear out, but in the regulation of grade, the hardened roadbed, the character of drainage that it gives.

The engineering force can make the ecessary repairs to better advantage while at work upon the section being extended than should they be obliged to return to it. Repairs should not be left to outside control, which at best would be irregular, spasmodic and unsatisfactory. The causes of disintegration are not altogether travel and usage. There are also those of atmospheric and climatic conditions, those due to the nature of the stone of which

THE GRANGE

Conducted by J. W. DARROW, Chatham, N. Y., Prem Correspondent New York State Grange

MAINE MATTERS.

W. J. THOMPSON, LECTURER OF STATE GRANGE.

Comment on the Work In the Pine Tree State-A Grange of Nearly Nine Hundred Members - Merchandise Sales, \$02,000.

W. J. Thompson is one of Maine's most successful farmers. Although his operations may not be on so large a scale as many, he has succeeded in making his farm show a good balance on the right side of the ledger. He was for many years a teacher in Erskine academy and has served the state in the last two legislatures. He is an enthusiastic grange worker, and much of the success of the Order in Maine may be attributed to his carnest labors. Speaking of the grange work in the Pine Tree State, the Rural New Yorker has this to say:

"Conditions in Maine are very favorable for grange work. There are few large towns and cities, so that country people are thrown largely upon their own resources for entertainment and social intercourse. The grange has



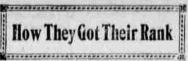
W. J. THOMPSON, LECTURER MAINE STATE GRANCE.

risen to its opportunity and met the situation nobly. For example, Turner grange has a membership of 560 and property valued at \$7,200. Its members drive five to nine miles to meetings. One Saturday we found an audience of over 500, with a literary and musical programme that could be equaled in few large towns. It is an eye opener for one to go from a community where farmers distrust each other and have little in common to such a neighborhood as Turner, where there is true fraternal spirit and where the best in human nature is brought out. At the close of the meeting the audience arose and sung "America," and 75 per cent of the people seemed to have the song committed to memory. We have in this country a number of sour minded 'thinkers' who imagine that there is no moral force left in American society. They ought to go to a grange meeting in Maine and 'sweeten up.'"

FOR NEW MEMBERS.

Method of Procedure Outlined by State Master Hill of Pennsylvania. Applications for membership in a subordinate grange should be presented at a regular meeting. The fee should

in each instance accompany the application and be placed in the hands of the



(Original.)

"Sorgeant Millikin, I wish you to take thirty men, strike the Tennessee river at Brown's ferry and look out for a Confederate force said to be making for that crossing. The distance is about forty miles, and you should reach the ferry before dark tonight."

Sergeant Millikin and his thirty men were soon in the saddle briskly cantering westward. Reaching the ferry at sunset and finding no enemy, they crossed the river and rode on . for a few miles. By this time the twilight had faded and it was nearly dark. Hearing something ahead, Millikin balted his command and listened. Presently not eighty yards distant he heard a volce:

"Lieutenant, go back and tell Colonel Williams to balt his regiment and go into bivouae. Then go on and order the other regiments to bivouac, the Sixteenth Alabama on the left of the road, the Fifty-second and Eighteenth Tennessee on the right. Let the artillery remain in the rear."

Millikin heard horses' hoofs receding. but before they were out of hearing the same voice said:

"Captain Carter, I wish you would ride off into the woods there where the envalry are and tell Colonel Hunt that we're going to halt here till daylight. when we'll cross the ferry and I shall expect him to be on the other side to cover our crossing before day."

Bushes beside the road were breaking before a horse, and Millikin, who had heard all he wanted to know. whispered an order to his men to walk their horses as sliently as sible to the rear, and after he felt that they were out of hearing the command broke into a trot, then a gallop, till they reached the ferry. Having crossed they rode on to headquarters, pressing fresh horses by the way, and Millikia role up to the general's tent long befere noon.

"General," said the sergeant, "we struck a force of infantry, artillery and cavalry about six miles beyond Brown's ferry. They were to cross at daylight this morning."

The sergeant was commended for his effective scouting, and preparations were made to receive the enemy. A vedette line of cavalry was sent out, back of which skirmishers were de ployed, and the main force of infantry and artillery was posted on choice ground for defense. For two days the Union troops waited under arms, then' a scout came in from the commander of the cavalry, who said that the Confederates must have retreated, for very avenue of approach had been couted and no enemy found. Then the troops were marched back to their camps. Sergeant Millikin for having given timely warning-though the enemy had changed his plans and thus rendered the information unneccessary -was made a lleutenant at the first vacancy.

One night recently at one of the banquets of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion two graybeards sat side by side, and, though not acquainted. fell into conversation. One was an invited guest, who had served in the Confederate army, and both held the nle rank of major.

"I sometimes feel," said the Confederate, "that I never performed but one service to entitle me to the rank I held, and that was a mere matter of presence of mind. In the summer of 1862 I was a sergeant in the Sixteenth Alibama Infantry, I was sent out from Corinth to discover if the force holding north Alabama was pushing across country to attack us in flank. One evening when I was many miles from Corinth, and becoming fearful of running into a trap. I took two men of the thirty I commanded and rode ahead to search for a place of concontinent in which to spend the night. Hearing the sound of horses' hoofs ahead we hid among the trees beside the road. A party of cavalry came along and stopped not far from me. I knew that if we three men were to take to our heels we'd be overhauled. So I ordered my men in a loud voice to tell imaginary infantry and artillery to go into camp and the cavalry to be ready to cover our"-The Confederate stopped short. His hearer was staring at him as at a ghost.



Nearly every family has some article of furniture that has become old and fadedwhy not have it upholstered and made good as new ? We can do the work for you at a reasonable cost and your home will be the brighter for it. Have it done now while you have the chaoce-we may not be here always.

E.A. REITZ Shop on Fifth street, near M. E. church, Leynoldsville, Penn's.

ODD COURTS MARTIAL.

CONTRACTOR OF BUILDING

Solemn Faces That Have Been Ennered in the Heitish Nuvy.

It is a rule in the dritish navy that when a ship is cast away or otherwise lost a court mortial must sit in order to apportion the blame, Sometimes these courts really try and condemn the e that are had to be responsible At other times their duties are, from the very nature of the catastrophe more or less nooringl.

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Thus, when the Serpent was lost off the Spanish coast, a court martial as semilied and solemnly "tried" three or dinary bluejackets, the sole survivors, although they of course had no more to do with the error in navigation which led up to the estastrophe than the man in the moon.

A similar allows raree was enacted after the loss of the Captain in the bay of Biscay, when 483 officers and men lost their lives. In this case a gunner named James May, one of the sighteen who escaped from the wreck, was the nominal "culprit." The verdiet was that the loss of the ship was due to instability and faulty construction. This really amounted to a vote of censure on Mr. Cowper Coles, the guer, but as he went down with the lag fail, monster he had created he was located the reach of either blame or praise.

On another occasion a small "middy" of thirteen years of age was put upon his trial, and once, it is said, a court martial assembled on a cat, which chanced to be the sole living thing found aboard a derelict frigate.

Hit It.

"You can't guess what sister said about you just before you came in, Mr. Highcollar," said little Johnnie. "I haven't an idea in the world, John

"That's it. You guessed it the very first time."

The Difference.

Tell a women her face is her fortune nd she la complime

Azimals That Sell.

In regard to selling stock the Southern Cultivator says:

The man that has well fitted animal for market does not have to hunt for a buyer. The buyer comes to him. The man whose stock is in poor shape for marketing has to hunt his buyer and sell at a discount.

The demand for mutton is constantly on the increase. With the improvement in quality due to the introduction of mutton breeds much of the prejudice that has existed against mutton has dis appeared.

The early maturing steer is most prolitable.

Vegetable Oyster,

The cultural directly is given for the parship opply to this plant. It is very easily grown and generally comes through the winter in the extreme west ern states without injury. It is safer, however, to dig the roots in autumn and put in pits until spring or for use during winter. The root is highly esteemed and has the flavor of oysters. The best variety is the Mammoth Sandwich Island, which is far superior to any other.-Green.

Roughage Rack.

In the accompanying cut is shown a roughage feeding rack that was used with considerable success upon the Ne braska experiment station farm last winter. The corners of the rack stand



FEEDING BACK

between seven and eight feet high, with a plank sided bottom. The width is about four feet, and the length can be whatever may be desired. The general plan of the work is brought out in the accompanying illustration. - Prairie Farmer.

Apple Timber.

In parts of Michigan large quantities of apple wood logs are cut and sold for saw handles, says an exchange. Apple timber is hard, tough and without much grain, and once it is shaped it seldom splits or shreds. No other lumber is so well fitted for saw handles. The supply in Michigan comes in short logs six or eight feet long from abandoned orchards.

Farm Brevities.

Never pasture the alfalfa the first year.

A healthy flock of sheep is a profitable flock.

Dragging the roads will make them less dusty.

Mutton eaters are increasing faster than mutton.

Weeds and poor seed cause many of the alfalfa failures.

You can't afford to have a clock watcher for a hired man. There is such a thing as compelling

success to come your way.

Alfalfa can be raised in Maine. How bout its winter killing in Iowa? Soil that has been well cultivated and fertilized seldom needs inoculatng.

Ordinary farm work is considered unskilled labor, but it requires skill to do farm work well.

For permanent pasture sow every kind of grass that is known to do well in your section. - Kimball's Dairy Farmer.

the road was primarily constructed. A badbed will not wear alike in all places. Were it so there would be needed only the occasional extensive reconstruction. It breaks in patches, and the mending process is therefore ousinutly necessar,

During the year 1005 contracts were warded for the construction of 22.08 ulles of macadant roul, to be built upa the highways in Inded in the plan 'improvement as a lopted by the genal assembly, making a total of fiftyeven miles of mach lam road complet-I since the present plan of improveent.

Now that the ele ors of the state have voted to authorize the expendiure for this public 1 provement it is and reasonable to p sume that they esire and expect to have the use of these improved randa as soon as they an be judicistaly and economically with We believe, herever, that they would not approve of an undue haste in the work, which would result in roads of an inferior quality or of an unnecessary cost of construction. Sci. entific road building on the scale now being done by the state, like every other large building enterprise, requires adequate time as well as money for its proper completion.

Bill For Good Roads

Representative Sheppard of Kansas has introduced a bill in congress directing the office of public roads of the department of agriculture to advise with the proper state and local authorities having jurisdiction over the roads used for rural free delivery of the United States mails as to the best methods of maintaining them in a pass able condition throughout all seasons of the year, to suggest necessary alterations, relocations and improvements, and, whenever desired by the communitles tributary to such routes, to co operate in the manner now pursued by said office in the construction of such sections of object lesson roads along said routes as are necessary properly to Illustrate suitable methods of construction and maintenance. The office of public roads is also required to inspect and report the conditions of said roads to the postoffice department whenever requested by it to do so, with such recommendations as may be deemed advisable.

secretary, who at the close of the meet ing is expected to turn it, along with the other receipts of the evening, over to the treasurer, taking his receipt for the full amount. When an application is presented, indorsed on the back by two members of the grange and accom panied by the fee, it becomes the duty of the master to appoint an investigating committee. It is expected by the grange that this committee will, in the interval between then and the next regular meeting of the grange, if the applicant be not personally and well known to them, make diligent inquiry concerning his character, general habits, etc., reporting at the next meeting either favorable or unfavorable, the nature of their report having been determined by their knowledge or personal findings in regard to the applicant. Should the report be presented as being unfavorable it is to be regarded as an expression of the views of the committee woon the advisability of the grange receiving him, but does not in any way affect a necessity for taking the ballot. Unless the application is withdrawn by friends the ballot must be taken just the same when the report is unfavorable as though it were favor able. It is not legal for a subordinate grange to ballot upon an application until after it has been presented to the

grange and laid over until the next regular meeting. At this second regular meeting, however, the ballot may be taken and the first two degrees conferred if destred. It is of course well understood that not more than two de grees are to be conferred upon a candidate at the same regular meeting .-Grange News.

A Big Maine Grange.

There is but very little difference in numbers between Houlton grange of Maine and Wolcott grange of New York. Each of these granges numbers nearly 900 members at the present time. Houlton grange does things on a large scale. The report of the purchasing agent shows that cash sales for six months were over \$52,000 and over \$92,000 for the year. A single item of cash sales was over \$9,000 in grnss seed.

National Grauge. The next session of the national grange will be held at Denver, Colo., the second week in November.

"Do you mean to tell me that you were the man that gave those orders?" "I do."

"And there were only three of you?" "I had but two men with me in that spot. There were twenty-eight more

half a mile back of me."

The Union ex-officer gulped down a glass of wine, then turned to the other and said:

"You mentioned, I believe, that you vere promoted for that service. May I ask why?"

"Well, my general considered my performance a cool one, and the negroes told me that you Yanks were pushing forward on the other side of the river 10,000 strong and nearing Tuscumbia. I never stopped till I had carried this news to my general."

"Major," said the Union officer, and paused.

"Major," repeated the Confederate expectantly.

"You and I both reached the same rank through a mistake. I was a sergeant commanding the troop you met, and I went back and reported that you were coming in force. Our men stood under arms waiting for you. You reported 10,000 of us nearing Tuscumbia. We hadn't half that number, all told, in north Alabama."

"I reckon," said the Confederate in lowered voice, looking about furtively to see if they had been overheard, 'that we'd better not say anything about how we got our start in rank." EDWARD C. IRVING.

man that his check in his most valuable asset and he is likely to get mad. -Chiengo Record-Herald.

He who read, only what pleases never grows very learned.

LIBEL IN DIVOLCE.

Mary E Donders vs. Peter Donders No. 9, April term, 1968 Pluries Subpoena

JEFFERSON COUNTY, 88

BETERISON COUNTY, SS:
The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
To Peter Donners, Greeting:
We command you, as twice before you were commanded, that all matter of business and oxcuses being as tables, but the before our proper person before our Judge at Brookville, at our Court of Common Pless, there to be held on the second Monday of November next, to show cause, if any you have, why your wife. Mary E. Fonders, should not be divorced from the badd of matrimony which she hath contracted with petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court, and this you shall in no case onit at your perfer.
Witress The Hor, John W, Reed, President of our said Court at Rookville, the 16th day of Agust A. D. 196.
Allowed by the Court.

ToPeter Donders, Greeting: You are hereby notified to appear before the Honorable Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, at Brookville. Pa, on the second Mon-day of November next, to answer as set forth in the above subpoena.

GRANT SCHEAFNOCKER, September 29, 1966. Sheriff.

IBEL IN DIVORCE.

IBEL IN DIVORCE. Malcolm G. McGiffin vs. Alice H. McGiffin. No 108, Norember term, 1995. Pluries sub-constant alivores. June 1990. Sub-transmission of the sub-method of the sub-result of the sub-sub-sub-result of the sub-sub-result of the sub-sub-sub-sub-sub-sub-sub-transmission of the sub-sub-sub-sub-transmission of the sub-sub-sub-sub-sub-sub-transmission of the sub-

To Alice B. McGiffin, Greeting: You are hereby notified to appear before the Honorable Judge of the Court of Compon Pless, at Brook ville, Pac, on the second Mon-day of November next, to answer as set forth in the above subpose.

GRANT SCHEAUNOCKER, September 29, 1905. Sheriff.